Continued from First Page.

Supreme Court, except as otherwise provided in this article, may hold court in any county. This article, may hold court in any county. Sec. 7. The Court of Appeals is continued. It shall consist of the Chief Judge and Associate Judges now in office, who shall hold their offices and the expiration of their respective terms, and their successors, who shall be chosen by the electors of the State. The official terms of the Chief tors of the Associate Judges shall be fourteen years Judge and Associate Judges shall be fourteen years from and including the first day of January next after their election. Five members of the court shall form a quorum, and the concurrence of four shall be necessary to a decision. The court shall shall be necessary to a decision. The court shall shall over to appoint and to remove its reporter.

Court of Appeals and the right of to, but the right to appeal shall not the amount involved. In the property of the amount involved. One of this section shall not apply to or judgments rendered by any General the last day of December, 1895, but from may be taken under existing pro-

W. Judges of the Court of Appeals and of the Supreme Court shall not hold lice or public trust. All votes for any any other than a judicial office, given lature or the people shall be said. Justices of the Supreme Court shail not hold other office or public trust. All votes for any tem, for any other than a judicial office, given he Legislature or the people shall be void.

1. Judges of the Court of Appeals and Jussof the Supreme Court may be removed by urrent resolution of both houses of the Legisle. If two-thirds of all the members elected to house concur therein. All other judicial offices of the first courts not of record may be read by the Senate, or upon the recommendation of lovernor, if two-thirds of all the members elected in Seventy in two-thirds of all the members elected in Seventy in two-thirds of all the members elected in Seventy in two-thirds of all the members elected in Seventy in two-thirds of all the members elected in Seventy in two-thirds of all the members elected in Seventy in two-thirds of all the members elected in Seventy in two-thirds of all the members elected in Seventy in two-thirds of all the members elected in Seventy in the second of the crust of the second of the cause alleged, and shall have had an opporty to be heard. On the question of removal, the cause alleged, and shall have had an opporty to be heard. On the question of removal, the cause alleged and justices hereinbefore mends shall receive for their services a compensational shall receive for their services a compensational shall have had an opporty to be heard. On the question of removal, the shall be during their official terms, except as ideal in Section 5 of this article.

1. E. The judges and justices hereinbefore mends shall receive for their services a compensation of every Judge of the Seventy of any court longer than until and including the day of January, 1894, shall be entitled to reason shall hold the office of Judge or Justice elected after the any compensation of every Judge of the Court of cals or Justice of the Supreme Court elected to the first day of January, 1894, whose term from the court of the term for the way all the seventy and the solution of the way selected, but any such Judge

TRIAL OF IMPEACHMENTS. 13. The Assembly shall have the power

imp achment, by a vote of a majority of all the mbers elected. The court for the trial of imeachments shall be composed of the President of the Senators, or a major part of them. and the judges of the Court of Appeals, or the major part of them. On the trial of an impea himsen against the Govern r or Lieutenant-Governer the Lieutenant-Governer shall not act as a member of the court. No judded officer shall excluse his office, after articles of impeachment against him shall have been prificed to the Senac, until he shall have been acquitted Before the trial of an impeachment the members of the court shall take an oath or affirmation truly and impartially to try the impeachment according to the evidence, and no person shall be convenient in the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of implachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, or moval from office and disqualification to hild and chipsy any office of honor, trust or pront under this state, but the party impeached shall be liable to indictment and punishment according to law.

Sec. 14. The existing county courts are continued. and the judges of the Court of Appeals, or the

action therein for the recovery of money only in which the sum demanded exceeds £2.9%, or in which any person not a resident of the county is a defindant.

Courts of Sessions, except in the County of New-York, are abolished from and after the lest day of December, 1885. All the jurisdiction of the county of Sessions in each county, except the County of New-York, shall thereupon be vested in the County of New-York, shall thereupon be vested in the County of New-York, shall thereupon be vested in the County New-York, shall thereupon be vested in the County of New-York, shall thereupon be vested in the County of New-York, shall thereupon be vested in the County New-York, shall thereupon he vested in the County of New-York, shall the sunty of the pending in such county of the said of the sunty of the said of the county frequested by the judge of sun other county, seen the sunty of the

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durability in furniture may be had-Get wisdom by visiting our new and beautiful stores. Our furniture is all artistic. Many of

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term, they shall hold for the residue of the unexpired term. Their number and classification may be regulated by law. Justices of the peace and judges or justices of inferior courts not of record, and their clerks, may be removed for cause, after due notice and an opportunity of being heard by such courts as are or may be prescribed by law. Justices of peace and district court judges may be elected in the different cities of this State in such manner, and with such powers, and for such terms, respectively, as are, or shall be, prescribed by law; all other judicial officers in cities whose election or appointment is not otherwise provided for in this article shall be chosen by the electors of such cities or appointed by some local authorities thereof.

Sec. B. Inferior local courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction may be established by the Legislature, but no inferior local court hereafter created shall be a court of record. The Legislature shall not hereafter confer upon any inferior or local court of its creation any equity jurisdiction or any greater jurisdiction in other respects than is conferred upon county courts by or under this rule.

creation any equity jurisdiction or any greater juris-diction in other respects than is conferred upon county courts by or under this rule.

Except as herein otherwise provided, all judicial officers shall be elected or appointed at such times and in such manner as the Legislature may direct.

Sec. 19. Clerks of the several counties shall be clerks of the Supreme Court, with such powers and duries as shall be prescribed by law. The Justices of the Appellate Division in each department shall have power to appoint and remove a clerk, who shall keep his office at a brace to be designated by

County Judge or Surrogate who is not an attorney and counsellor of this State.

Sec. 21. The Legislature shall provide for the speedy publication of all statutes, and shall regulate the reporting of the decisions of the courts; but all laws and judicial decisions shall be free from publication by any person.

Sec. 22. Justices of the peace and other local judicial officers provided for in Sections 17 and 18, in office when this article takes effect, shall hold their offices until the expiration of their respective terms.

Sec. 22. Courts of special sessions shall have such jurisdiction of offences of the grade of misdemeanors as may be prescribed by law.

The Committee on Printing reported on Mr.

in printing the debates, to the effect that the from so many of the delegates wishing to correct their speeches. While the committee thought this might be some excuse, yet it was not enough to relieve the contractor from liability. As a one made a motion in regard to the report, it was tabled against the protest of Mr. Kerwin, who said that large piles of copy were in the office of the contractor, and that the latter refused to hire men enough to give the printed

matter promptly to the Convention.

A joint report came in from the Committees on Contingent Expenses and Privileges and Elections. The report favored the payment of \$2,383.79 to Messrs. Putnam and Sullivan, Republicans, who took the places of Messrs. Trapper and Beaking the Privalege of Messrs. Trapper and Beaking the Privalege of Messrs. per and Beckwith, Democrats, who were un-seated from the Eric County delegation. Two thousand dollars of this amount was itemized as counsel fees for Seward A. Simons, the coun-sel for the contestants, and the remainder was for disbursements. The report stated that the amount was fair and reasonable and that it should be allowed. Mr. Cookinham moved that the payment be made. Mr. Bowers rose to de-bate the resolution, and it went over until to-morrow. Then a number of Democratic mem-bers of the two committees making the report morrow. Then a number of Democratic members of the two committees making the report asked to be recorded as dissenting from it. But this was a modest bill for legal services compared with the claim which was directly afterward sent in from the five delegates from the VIth Senate District, who secured their seats because of the frauds at Gravesend. When the secretary read the items of the report, it appeared that the counsel fees for each of the five contestants was \$1,200, or a total of \$5,000; to which \$542.25 were added for disbursements. As the reading of the items proceeded, President Choate remarked; "I think enough of this report has been read already," The report was referred to the committees which made the former report for their action. former report for their action.

It had been expected that at this point the But the Democrats, who had delayed business thus far for the purpose of postponing all action on the apportionment, saw a chance for still further delay by insisting upon taking up the Niagara Falls water power question again. A reference to the calendar showed that they were right in their demand for the next order of business. The Chair sustained their point of order, and so the Falls amendment came to the business. The Chair sustained their business, and so the Falls amendment came to the order, and so the Falls amendment came to the

front again.

After the clerk had read the many proposed the party impeached shall be lable to tard punishment according to law.

The existing county courts are continued, judges there frow n office shall hold es until the extration of their respective the County of Kings there shall be desured by the County of Kings there shall be desured by the County of Kings there shall be desured by the County of Kings there shall be desured by the county of Kings there shall be desured by the county of their respective. over the ground many times before. The State had in the judges there frow n office shall had spen \$2,000,000 and private individuals \$E_tomic their offices until the excitation of their respective terms. In the County of Kings there shal be two county judges, and the additional county judges and the additional county judges and the additional county judges shall be chosen by the electors of the counties for the term of six years. County courts shall have the powers and jurisdiction they now possess and also original jurisdiction they now possess and also original jurisdiction they now possess and also original jurisdiction in actions for the recovery of money only, while any now possess and also original jurisdiction they now possess and also original jurisdiction they now possess and also original jurisdiction in the defendants reside in the county, and in which the compant demands judgement for a sum portations began to take too much water from the Falls. Mr. Countryman agreed with Mr. Easter of the sum demanded exceeds \$2.00, or in which any person not a resident of the county of New-York, shall the resident of the county of New-York, shall the resident of the county of New-York, shall the resident of the county county judge shall be exceeded to said county courts for hearing and defendant.

New-York, shall the ju new amendment, which provides very strictly for control of the waters by the Commissioners of the Land Office. Mr. Acker made the point of order that, the Convention having refused to allow the committee to sit again, the whole amendment was dead. The Chair sustained this point of order, and Mr. Acker moved that the Convention now consider the Apportionment Article. A count being called for, the Democrats voted solidly in the negative, and the motion was beaten, 55 to 59.

tion now consider the Apportionment Article. A count being called for, the Democrats voted solidly in the negative, and the motion was beaten, 55 to 59.

Then Mr. Dickey moved to reconsider the vote by which the Convention had refused to allow the Committee of the Whole to sit again. Mr. McMillan moved to lay Mr. Dickey's motion on the table, which would have finally killed the amendment. His motion was lost. The question recurring on Mr. Dickey's motion to reconsider. It was carried, and the motion was reconsidered. Mr. Marshall made another effort to insert his amendment, by moving to disagree with the report of the Committee of the Whole and report that amendment. Mr. McLaughlin moved to table Mr. Marshall's motion. The chair decided that an affirmative vote would defeat not only Mr. Marshall's motion. The chair decided that an affirmative vote would defeat not only Mr. Marshall's motion. After the recess, Mr. Marshall stated that all he wished to do was to protect the Falls. His amendment had nothing whatever to do with the corporations. Mr. McMillan offered a substitute providing that all corporations, companies or individuals now or hereafter engaged in diverting any of the waters of the Niagara River above the Falls of Niagara for brishess or power purposes shall be under the direction and control of the Commissioners of the Land Office as to the use of the water. He did this, he said, in order to treat all of the corporations alike, one of them having open diverting water since the year 1843.

Mr. McLaughlin moved to amend Mr. Marshall's amendment so as to provide that the Legislature shall rot hereafter create any right or ilcense to divert from their natural channel any of the waters of the Niagara River above the Niagara Falls, except for sanitary, domestic or fire purposes; and to revoke all existing grants of the right to tak, or to divert from the natural channel any of the waters of the Niagara River above the Niagara Falls except for sanitary, domestic or fire purposes.

The president announced

tests against the passage of the measure. Amendments were carried as follows: By Mr. Tekulsky, changing certain boundaries in the Xth Senate District of New-York City so that ex-Senator "Mike" Murphy may stay in his old district; by Mr. Becker, altering the districts in Eric County so that the population shall be more evenly di-

vided. vided.

These amendments were lost: By Mr. Mereness, making the salaries of Senators and members of Assembly \$1,200 instead of \$1,500; by Mr. Jenks, striking out the provision that New-York shall never have more than one-third of the total number of Senators; by Mr. Tibbetts, giving the Legislature greater power over apportionments; by Mr. Roche, providing that the first census shall be taken in 1895, instead of 1905; by Mr. Dean substituting the provisions 1995; by Mr. Dean, substituting the provisions of the present Constitution. On this last the Democrats called for the ayes and nays. The vote stood 53 to 94, the latter all Republicans except Mr. Countryman.

In the course of the discussion of Mr. Roche's imendment, Mr. Becker, chairman of the Committee on Legislative Organization, which had be amendment in charge, said in part:

The subject of an apportionment in 1896 was

meration is required.

In regard to the suggestions made by Mr. Nicoli and Mr. Bush, we deny that this amendment discriminates unjustly against the cities or the people of the State. It was stated openly by one of the leading Democrats the other day, Mr. Mulqueen, of New-York, that "caucus was king." I call attention to the fact that in those great cities the command of the "boss" can send to the Legislature or keep away from it anybody he pleases, in the proposed amendment fifty Senators are allowed, of which twenty-six is a majority. The strongest claim made is that there is a possibility under this apportionment that the Republicans may get two Senators from New-York city. That would leave ten for the Democrats. It is said also that the most that could be hoped for was that the Republicans might possibly get three Senators from Brooklyn. That would leave five for the Democrats: onsequently there would be ten Senators in New-York and four or five in Brooklyn, making fourteen in all, which is more than half of one-half of the Senate. In other words, if there were only a majority of one or two in the Senate the Senators from New-York and Brooklyn would still have a majority in the caucus. They could the democrate or Regulbican. The same rule prevails.

The final rollcall on the amendment took hearly two hours. As a rule the Republicans refrained from explaining their votes, but many
of the Democrats took the opportunity to give a
last fling at the measure. Messrs Bowers, Bush,
Muiqueen and others of the minority refused to
vote on the first call, so that they might reply
to the Republicans. But all of them, except Mr.
Bush, lost their chance, because the Republicans
began to demand an announcement of the result.

The lands of the State, now owned or hereafter acquired constituting the forest preserve, as now fixed by law, shall be forever kept as wild forest lands. They shall not be leased, sold or exchanged, or be taken by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed or

The Apportionment Article, as passed by the Convention to-night is that which has already been published, with the exception of the minor amendments adopted to-day, and provides for an increase of from thirty-two to fifty in the Senatorial representation and of from 128 to 150 in the representation in the Assembly.

The Republicans having carried a resolution to take a recess from Saturday neon till Thursday morning, the general belief is that the Convention will finish its work and adjourn finally one week from Saturday Nearly all the Republicans favor the plan of submitting the amendpublicans favor the plan of submitting the amend-ments together, so that the voter need cast only ments together, so that the one ballot for the whole.

THEY WILL SUE MP. SPEER.

BROOKLYN DELEGATES CLAIM DAMAGES FOR ALLEGED LIBELLOUS STATEMENTS IN "THE ARGUS."

Albany, Sept. 12 .- "The Albany Argus" has for a day or two stated that the Republican majority in the Constitutional Convention bribed the five Republican delegates seated from the Vith (Brookpay from the beginning of the session for the alleged reason that, unless they were paid, they would not act with the Republicans. Mr. Kurth and Mr. Deterling, two of the dele-

gates thus accused, have brought suit against "The Argus" Company for \$100,000 for libel, and Mr. Kurth has applied for the arrest of William Mc-Murtrie Speer, the editor, for criminal libel. Mr. Kurth says he will move to have Mr. Speer, who is a delegate in the convention, brought before the bar of the house and punished under the Law of 1893 creating the convention, which provides that the convention may expel, or punish by imprisonment or otherwise, any member who commits the offence "of publishing any false and malicious report of the proceedings of the convention, or of the conduct of a member in his delegated ca-

Mr. Kurth said to-night that the proceedings embracel a civi, action brought that the proceedings embracel a civi, action brought in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn by himself and Mr. Deterling, J. Stewart Ross, of Brooklyn, is counsel for Mr. Kurth, and the latter is counsel for Mr. Deterling. The summons has been served on Mr. Speer. Mr. Kurth says the other step to be taken will be for criminal libel, and the case will be presented to the Albany County Grand Jury. Mr. Kurth and Mr. Deterling each claim \$20,000 damages.

Mr. Speer sales

"I have been served with a summons in the case, but have demanded a copy of the complaint. Until I see it. I cannot tell what they propose doing. The matter does not worry me. I can prove what I said, and will be glad of an opportunity to do so, such as this proposed action will give me. Men higher up in the Convention than Mr. Kurth will be connected with the charges, and they are the ones who were specially referred to."

TO WELCOME HOME THE REV. R. H. CONWELL. An excursion party of more than 2,000 citizens of Philadelphia, under the direction of a committee of which Mayor Stuart, of that city, is chairman, will come to New-York on September 18 to welcome home the Rev Russell H. Conwell, pastor Grace Bapilst Church and president of Temple College, from his trip abroad. The steamer strius will take the party to West Point, where they will meet Mr. Conwell and take him aboard.

STANDING ROOM SOLD AT THE THEATRES. In the matter of seiling theatre-tickets for standing-room only, the Fire Commissioners have decided that managers may do so, provided that standing-room shall occupy only the lobby, or space at the rear of the seats, and also providing that an open aisle shall be maintained through the crowd at all times, but the regular aisles of the theatres must be kept clear all the time. This order. It is said, is temporary only, pending a legal decision on the question. Tickets for standing-room were sold at all the

theatres last night. The managers generally regard the new position of the Fire Department as backdown. There is no case now pending in which any legal decision is to be made on this point, and if the Fire Department allows the sale ITALIANS STRIKE TO HELP THE HERREWS. which any legal decision is to be made on this of admission tickets it is not likely that any such still more protection than Mr. Marshall's amendment, was voted down; and also Mr. Marshall's amendment. Finally a view as taken on allowed to stand in them. If anybody were allowed to stand in the strike was nearly over. Joseph Barondess said that he expected over. Joseph Barondess said that he expe ase will arise. The managers yesterday laughed at the rigid injunction that nobody must be all nowed to stand in the alsles, because nobody ever is allowed to stand in them. If anybody were allowed to stand in any alsle except those at the side of the nouse, the first protest would come from the people in the seats, and it would not be two minutes in coming. Some of the managers seem to regret that there is likely to be no opportunity of testing the constitutionality of the law in the courts.

HER SUPREMACY DECLINING.

ENGLAND'S FREE-TRADERS DRIVEN TO TAKE A NEW POSITION.

THEY NO LONGER CLAIM A GREAT PRE-PONDERANCE OF TRADE IN THE

Washington, Sept. 13.—In an Associated Press dispatch dated London, September 11, and published

here yesterday, this statement was made

creasing.

to the boasted commercial supremacy of Great quoted seems fairly to indicate that the British free-trader has been driven to a new position. It is no longer "the markets of the world," but the inarkets of the world minus the markets of Europe, in which Great Britain claims a "great presonderance of trade." So far so good, and the admission is a most significant one. And yet the crafty assertion that "expert investigation" has shown to be false the unfavorable to Great Brittain, comparison of the "relative commercial progress of countries competing with Great Britain, notably the United States," seems to have been and undoubtedly was designed to obscure the significance of an admission which might have been regarded to be as dangerous as it was significant. No "expert investigation" was or is necessary to show the contrary. The annual reports of the British Board of Trade, which are generally accepted as trustworthy in this country, if not in England, and by Sir Albert, when compared with the official reports of the Treasury Department of the United States, show that the relative increase in exports of the two countries by decades was as follows:

NEWS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY. COMMANDER BISHOP RETIRED-TRANSFERS AND LEAVES OF ABSENCE-LIEUTENANT BRAIN-

Washington, Sept. if (Special).-Commander st of the Navy under the operation of the forty

ordered Second Lieutenant Earl C. Carnahan to Company K; Second Lleu-

Taylor, Ordnance Department, will make not

Peter J. A. Cleary, surgeon, will be relieved from report to the commanding officer at Fort Brown, Tex., for duty at that post, to relieve Captain William B. Davis, assistant surgeon. Captain Davis upon being relieved by Major Cleary will report to the commanding officer at Fort Brady for duty at that post to relieve Captain Paul Clendenin, assistant surgeon. Captain Clendenin upon being relieved will report to the commanding officer at Fort Warren, Mass., for duty. The leave of absence granted to Captain Francis J. Kernan, acting judge-advocate, is extended fifteen days. Leave of absence for one month, to take effect on being relieved from duty on the recruiting service, is granted to First Lleutenant Alexis R. Faxton, lith Infantry, recruiting officer.

Among the officers under consideration for appointment as captain in the Quarrormaster's Department of the Army, in which a vacancy was made vesterday by the promotion following General Tompkins's retirement, is Lieutenant David L. Brainard, of the 2d Cavairy, stationed at Fort Wingate, N. M. This officer, when attached to the Greely expedition, took the American flag along the extreme coast of Greenland, and established it at the "Furthest North." His name appears on all maps of the Polar regions in connection with that exploit, and it is thought likely that he will now receive a substantial recognition of the achieve-ment. Tex., for duty at that post, to relieve Captain Will-

A COMPARISON OF EXPORTS.

Washington, Sept. 13.-The Chief of the Bureau of tatistics reports that the total values of the exports of domestic breadstuffs, provisions and mineral oils and the eight months ended August 31, 1844 as compared with similar exports for the corresponding periods of the preceding year, were as follows:
Breadstuffs—August, 184, \$10.831,336; 1830, \$22.830,348; Eight months ended August 31, 184, \$85.348,744; 183, \$125.351,048, August, 184, \$15.520,185; 186, \$15.472,539; Eight months ended August 31, 184, \$12.737,49; 183, \$10.488,999.

or, 48, 99.
Mineral offs—August, 1894, \$3,665,611; 1803, \$4,684,255.
light months ended August 31, 1894, \$25,618,529; 1893,

\$27,099,461.
In the month of August last the exports of cotton amounted to \$3,239,149, and in the eleven months ended August 31, 1894, to \$288,116,771. In August, 1803, similar exports were valued at \$3,82,200, and in the eleven months ended August 31, 1893, \$199,784,140.

THE SUGAR CONTEMPT CASES.

Washington, Sep . 13 -The d murr ratof Elverton R. Chapman, of New-York, and John W. Macartney, of this city, to the indi-tments charging them with unlawfully refusing to answer questions before the Senate Sugar Investigating Com-mittee will be argu d in the District of Columbia Criminal Court on September 3. The contention will be that the S nate comm tree had no power to will be that the S nate comm tree had no power to compel witnesses to answer questions. It the demurrers are sustained, no further action will be taken in the matter, as the Government has no right of appeal in a crimi al case. If the decision of the curt is against the defendants the cases will be carried to the Court of Appeals, and if that cart also decides against them the matter will go to the Supreme Court of the United States.

J. W. Shriver, of "The New-tork Mail and Express," and E. J. Edwards, the New-York correspondent of a Philade phia paper, have also bear indicted on the same charge as the two brokers, indicted on the same charge as the two brokers, the newspaper man have field demurrers to the indictments, but they will not be argued until some action is taken in the other cases. The cases of the other two recalcurant Senate committee witnesses, Precisent Henry O. Havemeyer and Scretary John E. Scarles, of the American Sugar Remining Company, were certified to the Grand Jury by Vice-President 51 venson last August, and witnesses have appeared and have given testimony. The Grand Jury met this week for the fail term, and indictments may be expected against Messrs, and indictments may be expected against Messrs. compel witnesses to answer questions. I

The striking garment-workers were jubilant yesterday over the fact that 175 contractors had signed their agreement and that the strike was nearly

ON THE NAVAL RESERVES.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF THEIR CRUISES.

ERNMENT INSPECTORS WHO ACCOMPANIED

of the Navy to-day made public the official reports battation were the New-York, San Francisco an

this battery are entirely new to all the militamen the gun crews became quite proficient in a very short time, and their drill was good. The gun cap tains need instruction and experience in pointing quiekly and accurately. Good shots were made as the targets with both main and secondary latter less, but as would naturally be expected from want of drill and practice, the gun captains were slow in getting on the target. The men worked with great spirit and zeal, and readily mastered the details of the drill. Still better results would have been obtained had care been exercised in selecting the men to till the stations at the guns according to their physical development, giving the heavier men to those stations requiring strength and weight.

Opportunity for the militia to acquire professional

The cruise of the San Francisco was similar in

INDIVIDUAL INSTANCES CITED.

CONTROLLER ROBERTS BRINGS SPECIFIC CHARGES AGAINST FORESTER THOMAS POWERS.

Albany Sept. 13 -Controller Roberts which he states that he has received informa

from various persons for timber, had never sold nor executed a contract for a single tree. The sids which were referred to the Land Commission-ers were disapproved by that board by a vote of three to two, and no further action was taken on

A CONSTABLE WAITING FOR MR. EDISON.

Armed with a subpoena, a constable paced up and down near Thomas A. Edison's home, in West Orange, all day yesterday, waiting for the inventor's return from Ogdensburg. The moment Mr. Edison returns he will be called before the Grand Jury of Essex County to explain why he allowed a prize-fight to take place in his laboratory in West Orange, Others, it is understood, will be summoned to appear with Mr. Edison. Mrs. Edison said yesterday that her husband would neither hasten nor delay his return on account of the Grand Jury's proceedings. "He will be home on Saturday night," she said.

CHENOWSKY MAY BE A WIFE-MURDERER.

William Chenowsky, a Bohemian cigarmaker, of No. 27 Purvisest. Long Island City, ended a three-weeks' spree vesterday afternoon by shooting his wife in the alley between his house and an adjoining building. The weapon used was a shotgun. He first the contents of one barrel into the abdomen of the woman. The blood poured from her wound in a stream until an ambulance arrived from St. John's Hospital, half an hour later.

Chenowsky is fifty years old. He has been in the habit of going on periodical sprees for several years. He has not been able to obtain employment lately, and yesterday afternoon became intoxicated, went

and yesterday afternoon became intoxicated, went home and began to abuse his wife. The woman tried home and began to abuse his wife. The woman tried to seek shelter in a neighbor's house. When Chenowsky saw his wife start for the neighbor's house he raised his gun and fired at her. Several neighbors of the Chenowskys witnessed the shooting. Chenowsky ran away, but was caught after a lively chase by the police. When taken to the Second Precinct station, at Hunter's Point, he begged to be killed. House Surgeon McDonald, of the hospital, said the woman had a slight chance of recovery.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY.

Supreme Court—Chambers—Before Lawrence, J—Court opers at 10:30 a.m. Mottons, Calendar called at 11 a.m. Class II State Bank of Lock Haven vs. Smith, Class III—Marsh vs. Aron, Smith vs. Bloch, Shippick vs. Miller, Rather vs. Prenths, Freund vs. Newitter, Class IV—Wright vs. New York Elevated Ralfroad Co., Freygang vs. Korff Feople, etc., vs. Madison Square Bank, Smith vs. DeLacey, Class VI—Vanderbilt vs. Vew York Elevated Ralfroad Co., Scholm vs. Modison Square Bank, Smith vs. DeLacey, Class VI—Vanderbilt vs. Vanderbilt, Quinlan vs. Montgonery, Empire City Subway Co. vs. Columbus and Ninth Avenue Ralfroad Co., Brodle vs. Newhall, Class VII—Weleer vs. New-York Elevated Ralfroad Co., Oehier vs. same, Koehier vs. same, Eichberg vs. same, Koehier vs. same, same vs. same, Electuran vs. Same, Electuran vs. Same, Electuran vs. Valenta, Co., West vs. O'Neill, Hodes vs. Simon, matter of Johnson, Murray vs. Brooks, Byers vs. McKinglit, Childester Co., Abeel vs. McCaldin, Department of Buildings, etc., vs. Doughetty, Jordan vs. Valentine, Caln vs. Hewsey, Fourter vs. Butler, Marsion vs. Prince, Sidey vs. New-York Timer Fublishing Co., Southard vs. Wellwood, Butler vs. Fallenberg, Brandt vs. Goodman, same vs. Schachne, Fonda vs. Cronk.

Supreme Court—General Term—Parts I, II and III—Ad-Journel for the term.

uprense uprense in the term. I for its and IV-Adjourned for irrelit Court-Parts I, II, III and IV-Adjourned for Circuit Court-Parts I, H. III and IV-Adjourned for the term.

Superior Court-Special Term-Before McAdam, J.—
Court opens at 10 a. m. Motions, Calendar called at 11 a. m. No. 1985. Faster vs. Einster, No. 1985. Boyd in 1885. Boyd No. 1942. Finegan vs. Finegan, No. 1960. Philips vs. Fultines: No. 1945. Schreiber vs. Schreiber vs. Superior Court-General Term-Adjourned for the term. Superior Court-Equity Term-Adjourned for the term. Superior Court-Trial Term-Parts I, II and III-Adjourned for the term. Surgegate's Court-Chambers-Pefore Fitzgerald, S.—Motton calendar called at 19:30 a. m. Wills for probate: Pauline May. Caroline E. Sexton, John McTerd, House Bradek, at 19:50 a. m. Francis Bottome, Issaer Seguil, Eliza Madan, Elizabeth M. Taylor, William A. Hardt, at 2 p. m.

opens at 11 a. m. Motions.

Common Pleas—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

Common Pleas—Equity Term—Adjourned sine die.

Common Pleas—Trial Term—Parts I, II and III—Adjourned for the term.

City Court—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

City Court—Special Term—Before Newburger, J.—Court opens at 10 a. m. Motions.

City Court—Trial Term—Parts I, II, III and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

RECEIVER APPOINTED. Supreme Court.
By Lawrence, J.
Matter of Arthur C. Brady Lumber Co.-Warren H.
Dixon.

Meriden Britannia GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.

Rogers Bros.

Spoons,

208 5th Ave., Madison Square, West, N. T. factories: Meriden, Conn., Hamilton, Ontario

There is more pure Sarsaparilla in Than there is in many of the so called

BROCKWAY TESTIFIES. HE DENIES ALL THE CHARGES MADE AGAINST HIM.

CROSS-EXAMINED BEFORE THE COMMISSIONED ABOUT HIS TREATMENT OF INMATES

and Deyo began the final session of the Reformatory investigation at that institution at 10 o'clock this morning. Dr. Austin Flint, the third commi for the prosecution, and William M. Ivins and John B. Stanchfield represented the defence.

Chief Clerk Hoppe produced statistics showing that during the five years before the investigation was begun the average number of inmates reported

institutions. He had established the system of discipline and the trade schools at the Reformatory. Mr. Brockway described in detail the object and purpose of the intermediate sentence, the age limitations ing the moral impression on the inmate. The dis-ciplinary means employed for men who would not respond to ordinary agencies, Mr. Brockway said, deprivation of privileges, seclusion and spanking.
All these were administered as reformatory measures and not for a punitive purpose. Mr. Brockway described the "rest cure" cells as a certain row of ells used to confine men who were to b observation, men in whose cases all disciplinary rest for a while, and men of low morals.

Mr. Brockway entered a general denial of the charges that he kicked inmates, struck them fre-quently with his fist, had them strung up in the bathroom until their feet were off the floor, and punished them with the strap until blood flowed from their backs. He denied categorically the statements of the fifty or sixty witnesses for the prosecution who said they had received black eyes, contustons and kicks, been knocked down, rendered insensible and permanently injured by him. He up any more, never knocked out an inmate's teeth and never saw a man taken out of the bathroom

Mr. Brockway's direct examination lasted three hours. Ex-Judge Gilbert then cross-examined him on the many cases of excessive punishment and nesses for the prosecution. He said he approved of flogging, and preferred it to any other means employed in disciplining convicts. Judge Gilbert called his attention to his testimony before a legislative committee in 1882, when he said he did not approve of corporal punishment, and that its use and on those who witnessed it. Mr. Brockway said that was his opinion then, but it is different now. Judge Gilbert asked him if he did not testify it. He replied that he believed that also at the time. Judge Gilbert then asked: "Can you state now after having administered over 20,000 blows with the strap that you can strike a blow with-out feeling."

with the strap that you can strike a now out feeling?"
"Certainly I can."
"On none of the occasions in which you inflicted blows, no matter how obstinate the man was, can you say that no passion was aroused?"
"I was not conscious of any temper or passion."
"When immates who were in the bathroom being punished turned their heads, have you struck them over the head?"
"I have slapped them."
"Is there any record of these blows kept separate from those on the back?"
"No."
"Did not some of these blows cause the nose to bleed?"

"Certainly."
"Can you say how many?"
"No." have been occasion

end of the strap may have reached the mouth of the eyes.

"Have you not seen men bleeding at the nose and mouth as the result of blows with the strap?"

"I have seen the nose bleed, but not the mouth."

"What was the object of giving blows over the head?"

"To produce the desired effect quicker than by punishment on the buttocks."

"Did some of the inmates have black and blue marks afterward as the result of the blows?"

"Probably some did."

The defence expect to close their case to-morrow.

TO HOLD A BIG MEETING FOR IRISH HOME RULD The New-York City Council of the Irish National Vederation of America held a meeting last night in the headquarters in Cooper Union. The object in the headquarters in Cooper Union. The object of the meeting was to take preliminary steps for the big meeting to be held in a few weeks in the Lenox Lyceum. Edward Blake, M. P., will address this meeting, which is expected to realize a goodly sum for the support of the Home Rule cause. John F. Walsh presided at the meeting. The following committee were appointed to make the preliminary arrangements for the meeting. Peter McDennell. committee were appointed to make the preliminary arrangements for the meeting: Peter McDonnell, John F. Walsh, John F. Doherty, Thomas Keneally, Henry O'Ritlen, Professor John Brophy, J. J. Fleming, P. A. Moynahan, Michael Fennelly, William Malloy, James Burke, Thomas Burke, J. Mo-Govern Henry Francis Magill, James J. Ryan, B. C. Sheehy, P. Gleason, D. O. Geary, Michael Fog, W. J. Fanning, R. J. O'Connor, T. M. Horan, Joeph L. Hanlon, P. T. Whelan, B. McFarland, J. P. McGuire, W. H. Walker, B. J. Smyth, William Condon, F. Heaney, J. J. O'Shaughnessy, J. J. Crana, John E. Duffy, T. H. Crowe, John J. Delaney, Peter Tucker, J. J. Fitzgerald, F. Heavey, J. B. Ryan, John Goulding, William Hannatty, J. J. O'Shea, Hugh Quinlan, Patrick W. St. John, T. Sheridan, W. J. Connolly and Judge J. N. O'Gorman.

CLOSING PRICES OF SAN FRANCISCO STOCKS Surrogate's Court—Chambers—Pefore Fitzgeraid, S.—
Motion calendar called at 10.30 a. m. Wills for probate;
Yesterday To-day, May, Caroline E. Seaton, John M. Heliman,
John McCord, Louis Rauer, John Morrison, Schomon
Indek at 10.30 a. m. Francis Editone, Isaac Segall,
Iliza Madan, Elizabeth M. Taylor, Wilham A. Hardt, at
p. m.
Surrogate's Court—Trial Term—Before Arnold, S.—No,
II, will of Ester E. James, at 19.30 a. m.
Pommon Pleas—Special Term—Adjourned sine die.

Common Pleas—Special Term—Adjourned sine die.

Common Pleas—Gentral Term—Adjourned sine die.

. Why?

Pearline—the only Washing Compound ever imitated.